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WILMINGTON POST

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THE PRESIDENT.

The Inauguration of the Twentieth President Of The Nation, JAMES A, GARFIELD, Of Ohio.

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The breaking up at Mentor, the courtesies among old neighbors, the journey to Washington, the domicil of the Presidential party at the Riggs House, dinners, interviews, receptions, the departure of the late President from the White House,—brings matters down to 12 o'clock at high noon, of the fourth of March 1881.

More than 50,000 people had gathered in the Capital from outside.

There was an immense pageant consisting tue of the military forces of the United States, thousands of militia from the states, too numerous to mention, veterans from the different states, civil organizations without number, stretching from the White House to the Capitol.

Decorations were displayed everywhere from the dome of and porticos of the Capitol to all the public edifices and churches and statues.

As is usual the retiring President escorted in-coming President into the Senate Chamber, and soon after 12 o'clock President Garfield reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind him sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and Vice-President Arthur.

After a grand scene of congratulation, the President proceeded by way of the Senate galleries to their carriages.

At 1.30 the party entered their carriages, and were driven to their places in the line of the procession, which started at 1.40. The procession passed up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth street and New York Avenue and halted until the Presidential party had taken position on the reviewing stand. The whole column passed in review before the President, and, after continuing the march through several streets, dispersed.

The city was brilliantly illuminated at night, there was a magnificent display of fireworks, and besides the grand ball at the National Museum, public receptions were held in various parts of the city.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Fellow-Citizens:—We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks one hundred years of national life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and law. Before proceeding in the onward march, let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope, by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States—the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be celebrated at Yorktown had not yet been fought. The colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did not then believe that the supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and strong common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederation of states was too [illegible] to meet the necessities of the vigorous and expanding Republic, they boldly set it aside and in its stead established the National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundation of order and peace have been strenthened and, and the growth of our people in all of the better elements of national life has indicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without and secured for their mariners and flag equality and rights on all seas. Under this constitution twenty-five states have been added to the Union with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure the manifold blessings of local self government The jurisdiction of this constitution covers an area of fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen states, and the population is twenty times greater than that of 1780.

The supreme trial of the constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of the civil war. We, ourselves, are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all benificent purposes of government, and now at the close of this, the first century of its growth, with inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation and passed judgment on the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their concerning the future administration of the government. To interpret and to execute that will, in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of the executive.

Even from this brief review it is manifest that the nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. Sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century, our people are determined to leave beind them all those bitter controversies in regard to many things which have been irrevocably settled, and the further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation and its laws should be no longer subjects of debate. That discussion which for half a century threatened the existence of the Union was closed at last in the High Court of War, by a decree from which there is no appeal—that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue to be the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon states and people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of states, nor interfere with any of their necessary rights of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of battle and through the amended constitution, has fulfilled her great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all of the inhabitants thereof.

The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from the perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people; it has liberated the master well as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five millions of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness; it has given a has given a new inspiration to the power of self help in both races, by making labor honorable to the one and necessary to the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was perhaps unavoidable.—But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the path of any virtuous citizen.

The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With an unquestioning devotion to the Union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed "the light as God gave them to see light." They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self support, widening the circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor.—They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men, and so far as my authority can lawfully extend they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and laws. The full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid in the solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted, it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations, so far as the latter is true, but there is no palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a very great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime which if persisted in will destroy the government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of the King, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle the sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that the unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said with utmost emphasis, that this question of suffrage will never give repose or safety the states or to the nation until each within its own jurisdiction makes and keeps the ballot free and pure by the strong sanction of the law.

But the danger which arises from ignorance in the voter cannot be denied. In covers a field far wider than that of negro suffrage and the present condition of that race. It is a danger that and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every state. We have no standard by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. The voters of the Union, who make and unmake constitutions, upon whose will hang the destinies of our government can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters who are the sole heirs of sovereign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remedyless.

The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures, which mark how dangerously the high tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the south this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility of slavery did not rest upon the south alone. The nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for the north and the south alike. There is put one remedy. All of the constitutional power of the nation and of the states and all of the volunteer forces of the people should be summoned to meet this danger, by the saving influence of universal education.—It is the high privilege and sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them by intelligence and virtue for the inheritance which awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten and partisanship should be unknown, Let our people find a new meaning in the divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of the Republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the controversies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies, They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that the Union was preserved, that slavery was overthrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten, or we may retard, but we cannot prevent the final reconciliation. It is not possible now for us to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well-being invite us and offer ample scope for the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battle fields of dead issues move forward, and in a restored Union win grand victories of peace.

The prosperity which now prevails is without parallel in our history; fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all; the preservation of the public credit and the resumption of specie payments so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both meals, Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world. The chief duty of the national government in connection with the currency of the county is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the constitution to make any form of paper money a legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but are merely promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept. The refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of National Bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on these subjects. The finances of the government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people, and furnish much the largest part of our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of mariners and the benefit of commerce, so it should give to the tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience. Our manufactures are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are proving to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained; our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways and by the increase of our tonnage on the ocean.

The development of the world's commerce has led to urgent demand for shortening the great sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the government. With new and thorough protection to commercial interests we will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privileges in any commercial route; but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and duty of the United States to assist and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from making any law respecting an established religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and hence the general government is responsible for any violation of the constitution in any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the territories the constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary administration of law. In my judgment it is the duty of Congress, while respecting to the uttermost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal fractures, especially of that class which destroys family relations and endangers social order. Nor can any ecclesiastial organization be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and power of the National government.

The civil service can never be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power, against waste of time and obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several executive departments, and prescribe grounds upon which removals which the incumbents have been appointed.

Finally, acting always within the authority and limitation of the constitution, invading neither the rights of states nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to maintain the authority of the nation and in all places within its jurisdiction; to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union, in the interest of the people to demand a rigid economy in all expenditures of the government, and to request the honest and faithful service of all executive officers —remembering that the offices were created, not for the benefit of the incumbents or their supporters, but for the service of the government.

And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for that earnest and thoughtful support which will make this government in fact, as it is in law, the government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibility and duties of the administration, and above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government, I reverently invoke the support and blessings of Almighty God.

SWORN INTO OFFICE.

At the conclusion of the address Chief Justice Waite administered the usual oath, to which Gen. Garfield replied with reverential fervor.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Congress have passed a law providing that several millions of 4 per cents and 4½ per cents, which are about to mature, shall be re-refunded at the rate of 3 per cent. The feasibility of selling an article par or at a premium, and then turning round in the same market and buying the same amount again at 1 3-10 less, has not before been demonstrated. President Hayes fired a sensible parting shot, when he vetoed the bill.

TELEGRAM FROM RALEIGH.

The following telegram from Senator Scott, of this District, received on Saturday confirms former reports in regard to the Market bill.

RALEIGH N. C. March 5th, 1881.

To WILMINGTON POST:

The bill to protect producers and honest industry has passed both branches of Assembly and is now a law.

H. E. SCOTT.

The western states taken together have been expending for their public schools an annual sum of $[illegible]. They have a total school population of [illegible].

By Telegram from Washington.

[*Special to the Wilmington Post.*]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CABINET.

Late last night we received a telegram from Mr. Canaday, who is in Washington, giving the names of the President's Cabinet:

WASHINGTON D. C., }
March 5th, 1881. }

The Cabinet of President Garfield as nominated to day:

Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, Maine.

Secretary of Treasury, William Windom, Minnesota.

Secretary of War, Robert Lincoln, Illinois.

Secretary of Navy, William H. Hunt, Louisiana.

Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, New York.

Attorney General, Wayne McVeagh.

Secretary of Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa.—and confirmed by the Senate.

The National Committee passed resolutions unanimously, establishing District Representatives in National Convention.

W. P. CANADAY.

CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. 1y

We learn that a railroad is soon to be built between Faison and Clinton.

If you want to be well advised, subscribe for the POST.

The Superior Court for this county does not convene until the first Monday in June.

Fires have been raging in the woods for the past week, but the heavy rains of Thursday night checked them somewhat.

What zone do we live in? Last week a seal was caught in the river, and this week a pelican was killed on the Sound.

If you want to get rich advertise in the POST.

A large United States flag was flying to the breezes on Friday from the balcony of the Custom House in honor of the inauguration of President Garfield.

One hundred and seventy thousand dollars have been appropriated for the Cape Fear River. $140,000 for the upper Cape Fear.

If you want to make a fortune rent a farm of W. P. Canaday.

Services at St. Mark's Church are as follows:

Sunday Morning Prayer at 11 A. M.
Sunday Evening Prayer at 7½ P. M.
Sunday School at St. Barnabas at 3½ P. M.
Congrmation Class at Church at 4½ P. M.
Week days during Lent.
Morning Prayer at 7½ A. M.
Evening Prayer at 5 P. M.
Seats free.

That splendid farm just adjoinning the city on the "Pank Road is for rent. Apply to W. P. Canaday.

The very best truck farm in the county for rent. Located adjoinning the city limits. Apply to W. P. Canaday.

DEATH OF DR. W. A. B. NORCOM.—We regret to learn that our State has lost, in the death of Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, one of its most prominent physicians. Dr. Norcom lived at Edenton, N. C., but had a professional reputation of much credit and large extent. He died in Baltimore and his remains were taken to Edenton for interment. His brother, Dr. H. S. Norcom, of this city, was with him in his moments.

REGISTRARS OF ELECTION.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the last special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, the Mayor, after consultation with members of the Board of Aldermen from the respective wards, has made the following appointments of Registrars for the municipal election to be held in this city on the 24th inst:

First Ward—Upper Division—Archie Alderman. Lower Division—E. Scharff.

Second Ward—J. C. Lumsden.

Third Ward—W. L. Jacobs.

Fourth Ward—James Kendrick.

Fifth Ward—H. B. Orr, Jr.

The Registrars, as named above, are requested to meet at the City Hall on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M., to qualify and take whatever other steps may be necessary before entering upon the discharge of their duties.

The names of the Inspectors for the several wards will be published in a day or two.

HARBOR MASTER'S REPORT.—Captain Joseph Price, Harbor Master makes the following report of the arrivals of vessels at this port, &c., for the month of February: Number of vessels 53, with a total of 17,946 tons. Of these, 27 vessels were American, with 9,211 tons, and 26 were foreign, with 8,735 tons. Of the former, 4 were steamers, 3 were brigs and 20 were schooners, and of the latter, 2 were schooners, 7 were brigs and 16 were barques.

ATTEMPTED ARSON.—An attempt was made Wednesday night to burn the old frame store on Front street, just north of the new market, owned by the Walker estate and occupied by Mr. Jacob Rulfs. The incendiary saturated a plank on the rear end of the building with oil and then set fire to it. For some unaccountible reason, perhaps the oil was watered, the fire burned very slowly and then went out. There is no clue as to the perpetrator of the crime.

EXPORTS DURING FEBRUARY.—During the month of February, just closed, as we gleam from the book at the Custom House, there were exported hence 4,536 bales of cotton, 37,852 barrels of rosin, 2,858 barrels of tar and pitch, 75,358 gallons of spirits turpentine, 2,322,000 feet lumber, and 514,000 shingles.

The cotton was valued at $231,871 the rosin at $62,817; the tar and pitch at $5,042; the spirits turpentine at $33,158 the lumber at $38,544 and the shingles at $3,622.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The following are the inspectors of election appointed for the municipal election to be held on the 24th inst.

First Ward—Upper Division—S. Hill Terry, L. J. Thornton, C. Strode, J. O. Nixon.

First Ward—Lower Division—John L. Dudley, John H. Strauss, J. W. Whitney, Louis L. Nixon.

Second Ward—L. Tate Bowden, R. F. Eyden, B. G. Bates, Geo. E. Berden.

Third Ward—A. J. Yopp, W. M. Hays, John E. Taylor, John Hargrove.

Fourth Ward—Thos. O. Bunting, Geo. N. Harriss, C. P. Lockey, Louis Bryant.

Fifth Ward—Nick N. Morris, Geo. W. Branch, Anthony Howe, Jr., James B. Dudley.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The colored man who was picked up sick on the veyed to the city prison, where he died, proved to be Richard Johnson. The deceased is said to have lived near this city. He was well dressed and on his person were found a watch and chain and a small sum of money. Coroner Hewelett held an inquest over the remains Thursday morning, the verdict being death from heart disease. The remains were interred in the paupers' burying ground,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the W. S. F. Engine Company No. 1, held Tuesday night, the following officers were elected:

Jno. C. James, President.
F. G. Robeson, Vice-President.
W. C. Craft, Secretary.
J. F. Gause, Treasurer.
E. G. Parmelee, Foreman.
W. C. VonGlahn, 1st Assistant.
W. B. Davis, 2nd Assistant.
E. W. Manning, Chief Engineer.
B. W. Newkirk, 1st Assistant.

The anniversary of the Company which falls on the 22d of March, will be celebrated with an engine practice.

THE ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC NEWS.—One of the handsomest of publications is the Illustrated Scientific News, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery, vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown.

The March number contains, among various other subject illustrated, a full description of the manufacture of paper hangings, with engravings; how the deceptive curve is produced in casting the ball by the baseball pitcher, his attitude, how he holds and handles the ball, all fully illustrated. The number before us also contains engravings of Capt. Eads' proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, and a novel hydraulic railway locomotive.

In addition to all this it contains many valuable recipes for artisans and housekeepers.

This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes, but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York at $1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

A farm for rent near the city limits Apply to W. P. Canaday.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE OF FIRST WARD.

The members of the Precinct Committee of the Upper and Lower Divisions of the First Ward are requested to meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. Punctual and prompt attendance of every member desired, as important busines requires their action.

Wilmington N. C., March 4, 1881.

WILMINGTON, March 5, 1881.

The Republicans of the Fifth Ward will meet at the Bucket Company Engine House on Ninth street, at 7:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening next.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

"POOR MAN'S BILL."—The following is the "Poor Man's Bill" which was introduced by Mr. Scott, and which is now a law.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for the Board of Aldermen, or the proper authorities of the city of Wilmington, Washington and Tarboro, to impose or collect *any tax* on or for the sale of fresh meats, beef, pork, mutton, game fish, oysters, clams, garden truck and all farm products, on any of the streets or alleys thereof, from wagons carts, shops or stores, or to in any manner interfere with the sale of the above named articles.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the above section of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction before any Justice of the Peace, be fined not less than fifty dollars and imprisoned not less than thirty days for each and every offence.

Sec. 3. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act sall be inforce from the date of its ratification.

Two new street letter boxes will be placed at the corners of Market and Front streets as soon as the gas lamp's are erected.

The chances for raising the Gov. Worth are now considered very favorable as the water in the river has fallen several feet.

A stranger while witnessing the performance of Arlington's Minstrels at the Opera House on Thursday night was taken with a fit.

The Lenten season commenced on Wednesday the 2nd inst., Ash Wednesday, and will close on the 17th of April. Easter Sunday, Good Friday, falls on the 15th of April.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me feb27-1y

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H HALLETT & Co, Portland, Maine feb 27-1y

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Me feb27-1y

Only $20 for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGER. Equal to any Singer in the market. Remember, we send it to be examined before you pay for it. This is the same style other companies retail for $50. All Machines warranted for three years. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. feb 23-6t

Every Man or Boy His Own Magacin.

A Good Chance for Amatures, or for Home Parlor Amusements.

CONCERT CLUB, &C.

PROF. HAZONNIE, (a retired magician,) having an inexhaustable Cabinet of wonderful "Slight of Hand, Magical and illusion tricks, comprising a list of over three hundred different tricks, will supply Amature Clubs with full apparatus, and such instructions as will enable a boy 12 years old, to become a first-class magician in a few hours. Or you can obtain any number of tricks from one to one hundred. Full explanation and directions given with each trick. Sent by mail or express.

Among the many tricks are the Davenport Brothers "Rope Trick," Reading and answering a sealed letter, held and retained by the person who wrote it; pouring wine and water alternately from a pitcher of clear water; taking a number of articles from a gent's hat or from a ladies handkerchief; baking a pudding in a gent's hat; [illegible] invisible hands; a person suspended in the air 4 feet from the floor; Punch and Judy, &c, &c. Hundreds of tricks performed by Wyman and other magicians.

A good chance for an evening entertainment, [illegible], &c. Send for catalogue.

Address, PROF. HAZONNIE,
feb 27 tf Box [illegible], Wilmington, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1881.

The funereal ceremonies of Senator Matthew Hale Carpenter of Wisconsin were celebrated on Sunday evening, and he was deposited in Oak Hill, with Senators Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Cockerell, and Messrs. Tucker, Lapham, Page, Hazelton and Williams, as pall bearers. As the solemn pageant moved, the vespers of St. John's Church chimed a dirge for the dead Senator. Mrs. Carpenter, escorted by General Sherman and the son and daughter, followed by the aged Mother of the illustrious dead and the brother, Mr. Edward Carpenter, made up the protege. Thus slept mighty dead.

Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke on the following Monday evening more modestly, but carrying many affections and cherished recollections, went to the tomb and borne hither, as pall bearers, by Secretary Sherman, Justice Swayne, Chief Justice Cartter, Hon. William E. Chandler, John Marbury, Gen. Sherman, H. C. Swain and Admiral Worden, slept a fresh and fragrant memory.

The *News and Observer*: Died at Chapel Hill, on the 23d inst., Mrs. Julia Vermule Phillips, in the 86th year of her age. Mrs. Phillips was the widow of the late Rev. Dr. James Phillips, so long a distinguished theologian and professor in the University; and mother of Rev. Dr. Charles Phillips, Hon Samuel F. Phillips and Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer. Her works live after her, and many whose rugged paths she helped to smooth, and who have sought better things under her guidance, will rise up and call her blessed. She was born and grew to womanhood in New York, but for about half a century she lived at Chapel Hill, and in some sense was identified with the University in all the changes of its fortunes during that long period. She was a contemporary of Caldwell and Olmstead and Andrews and, William Hooper, as well as of Mitchell and Swain and Judge Battle.

An awful disaster occurred at Scranton, Penn, by the appalling death of 3 young girls, and 14 boys, of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. A Sister of Mercy who had conducted the balance of the 40 orphans to a place of safety, happened to think that there were 14 boys and 3 girls in the upper storey, and flew up the lofty stairs. Her flight was impeded by a stranger, who told her that the children had been released. It was not until the firemen arrived that they were reached, when then were all found smothered, under

Industrial education thus takes on an importance far greater than has hitherto been accorded it. It becomes a necessity, not merely to those who are likely to spend their lives as artisans, but even more to those who may never earn a day's wages at the bench—men of independent fortune, professional men, business men and women in all the walks of life, to whom physical training may mean not bread and butter, but mental health.

Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark*: —"It is said that Colonel Mosby is to be nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor in this State. If this be so, and we see no reason to doubt it, the necessity for united action among the Democrats becomes still more important than ever. Colonel Mosby is a man of great energy and fine talents, and with the Democracy divided into two caps, it does nort require a committee of prophets to foretel the result of such a nomination. Now, then, what are the readjusters going to do about it?"

The number of negroes of all shades in the United States was 6,575,151 in 1880. In 1860 it was 4,441,830. The colored population of the country therefore increased 2,135,321 during the twenty years. That is, their gain was about fifty per cent.

Premier Gladstone, while alighting from a carriage on his return home from the House of Commons slipped and fell backward, cutting the back of head severely on the iron steps of the carriage.

The *Cotton* is a 11 page quarto, weekly, published every Saturday morning, by the "Cotton Publishing Company," at 5 William st., New York. Price $3 per year, E. G. Pinkham, Editor. It is brimful of matter made up with rare taste all about cotton items and information, especially from the south.

With the new fuel made of steam and petroleum, it is said to cost but $5 to drive an engine from New York to Philadelphia; with coal it costs $25. If all that is said of this invention is true, it will revolutionize not only every railroad, but every household.

The south has more than doubled the amount of its cotton manufacturing capital in the ten years just closed. The north did not quite add eighteen per cent. to her capital. The south nearly doubled her product of cotton goods.

THE SOUTH.

Opinions of Senator Z. B. Vance.

A newspaper in Philadelphia, called the *American*, has published a series of questions in its columns, among which are the series which follow:

The *American*, a weekly Republican journal of ability published in Philadelphia, has been addressing to various representatives Southern statesmen a letter on the Solid South bugbear propounding the following questions:

1. Has the "carpet-bag" influence been hurtful or helpful in your State: and in what way as regards educational political, social, and commercial prosperity?

2. How far has this carpet-bag influence been opposed or fostered by State legislation and public opinion?

3. Have the carpet-baggers had a fair chance to be honest, or are the troubles which have arisen traceable to weakness of character in the carpet-baggers?

4. Is the carpet-bag influence with you on the wane, or is it waxing; and why?

5. Are the northern Democrats a help or a hindrance to southern political prosperty? If so, what is the remedy?

6. What is the condition of the negro party, and what is its future?

7. Has the time come, or is it near, when the white people of your State will seek affiliation with new parties?

8. What have been the errors in the treatment of the south by the northern power?

9. What would the south *like to have* from northern politicians, the Republican party, and the President-elect?

10. What does the south *need* from them?

11. What does the south *expect to get* from them?

12. Is public opinion in your state fairly in accord with your own?

To which, under date of the "Senate Chamber, Washington D. C. Jan. 16, 1881," saying: *To the editor of the American*: Sir: I have received your letter and beg leave to reply as follows:

"Answer to Question 1.—Both hurtful, in that it plundered the State remorselessly, plunged us so deeply in debt as to ruin our credit and prepare the public mind for repudiation, and brought about all that demoralization which results from despair; and helpful, in that it warned us of the dangers attending the rule of ignorant negroes unscrupulous strangers, did away with the animosities between the old Union Whigs and Secession Democrats, and united the white race as one people in defense of their ancient laws and liberties.

Answer to Question 2—We had only one State Legislature under carpet-bag control. It and the convention which preceded it did everything possible to fasten the control of that party upon the State, even securing by a track the prolongation of the incumbency of all State offices for two years beyond the limit fixed by their own constitution. But so glaring were the iniquities of that party, it fell whenever the people got a fair chance at it.

CARPET-BAGGER. By looking at the following facts will be known, which are known as well to Senator Vance as to the record itself: viz:

1. That, of the 120 members of the Constitutional Convention, only 15 of them were "carpet-baggers."

2. Of the proportion in both branches of the Legislature, amounting to 170, not more than the same proportion.

3. Of the Executive, the Governor, the Lt. Governor, the Treasurer, the Auditor, Sperintendent of Public Works, the Attorney General, (or six out of nine); of the Superior Court Justices only *one* were carpet-baggers; of the Supreme Court (5) all were natives. The Speakers of both Houses were natives and not over 10 of the 87 Sheriffs of the counties were natives, and not more that in proportion filled the other officers.

Now we will see how these carpet-baggers "plundered the State remorselessly, plunged us so deeply in debt as to ruin our credit" &c, &c. The whole credits issued by the re-constructing government, were $19,756,000. Of this, $16,255,000, were issued at the instigation of and received by the following leading Democratic natives. The balance, ($3,500,000,) were issued to two Republicans but they were born in the state. Not a dollar of these credits were issued to the carpet-baggers. Senator Vance knows these facts as well as the Legislative record shows, Anybody in Washington, can go to the Congressional library, and verify every word we have stated. How 15 out of 120 in the Convention, and how 25 out of 170 ruled both branches of the legislature, is an oft told lie, gotten up among the wretched filth of the kuklux time, which Senator Vance would do well not to repeat.

A SPECIAL ORDER.

In our state Senate there was a special order on the "bill to regulate the sale of liquors in this state," which was all the more refreshing because nothing had been heard of the subject during all the session. Mr. Bowman, of Mitchell, called the previous question. Lost.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to indefinitely postpone, and addressed the House on the merits of the bill. The bill strikes directly at the common school system of the state. Although the bill was entitled an "act to regulate the sale of liquors," it was simply prohibition in its strongest form. He was opposed to it entirely.

Mr. Bowman thought the question resolved itself into one item, viz: whether liquor dealing redounded to the benefit of the state and the citizens thereof, and he was [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the bill on that proposition. The bill simply provided [illegible] those who [illegible] must pay the fiddler. [illegible] the matter thoroughly and was prepared to do his duty, and hoped each and every member on the floor would do the same and do *it* at once.

Mr. Grainger moved to amend by correcting certain typographical errors and omissions, addressed himself to the bill. He had studied the matter well, and, in fact, had prepared most of the bill under discussion. He stated that an absolute prohibitory law, to be submitted to the peeple, would be reported during the week. He then spoke to the details of the bill. If the present General Assembly did pass this bill they would be blessed by future generations.

Mr. Glenn, of Stokes, sent forward several amendments, and stated that though his amendments might be voted down, he would vote for the bill at its final passage, although in doing so he signed his own political doom, as his constituents were opposed to anything approaching prohibition. The committee were mistaken if they thought that a higher tax would keep all persons from going into the business.—Dealers did not pay the high tax; it was the consumer who paid it, and his wife and children who suffered from it.

Mr. Wicks declared that he was an "anti-prohibitionist; that the bill discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich." Mr. ——— approved the bill *in toto*. "It was a clearly defined issue between the brutal part of man and the women and children of the state, and in such an issue he was, regardless of consequences, on the side of his mother, his sister and his wife. This is the first step in the right direction, and he supported it with all his soul and with his heart." Mr. White thought the bill was all the state wanted, but he was not in favor of a prohibitory law. Mr. Manning thought the bill would accomplish nothing against the great and good and "gelorious," whatever good might come to the Democracy. Page was against the hardware merchants who sold deadly weapons against the liquor dealers. "Bowman called the previous question, which was sustained." The motion to indefinitely postpone failed, and all other amendments except Grainger's, which were corrected in typography and then voted down at the second reading, 67 yeas to 34 nays.

Thinking that those patriots who voted in the affirmative so as to get rid of the bill, would like to see their names immortalized and carried down to a glorious posterity, we print the yeas and nays:

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Austin, Bingham, Blaisdell, Blythe, Bowman, Boykin, Bradley, Brooks of Brunswick. Brooks of Click, Cowell, Culbreth, Davis of Haywood, Davis of Madison, Day, Deems, Dixon, Ellington, Gaither, Gardin, Glenn of Rockingham, Glenn of Stokes, Grainger, Green of Harnett, Green of Orange, Græber, Hamrick, Hanner, Harper, Hellman, Horney, Jorner, Kilpatrick, King, Lineback, Manning, Morrison, Moore, McCauley, McEochern, Nicholson, Pasour, Pigford, Pool, Pritchett, Ragsdale, Rose, Rowland, Savage, Smedes, Spainhour, Sparrow, Tate, Taylor, Toon, Townsend, Turner of Moore, Turner of Stanley, Turrentine, Washburn, Weaver, Webster, White, Wilson, Winsted—67.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Battle, Benbury, Bigelow, Bledsoe, Bryson, Bunting, Cowan, Foy, Gatling, Gentry, Graham, Green of Craven, Harrison, Hicks, Holton, Hood, Johnson, Lindsay, Munden, McClure, Newell, Pace, Parish, Ray, Riggs, Robbins, Rogers, Smith, Sykes, Simpson, Waddell, Wall, Watson—34.

The bill was made special order for 11 a. m. to-day.

At the evening session a member by consent introduced two bills, one to remove the political disabilities of Jefferson Davis, and the other to remove the disabilities of the Senate and House of 1870, for high crimes and misdemeanors against W. W. Holden, then Governor of North Carolina. The House then passed the whole of Battle's Revisal, to be passed its several readings were abolished, by 118 yeas. Also, that W. J. Best be directed to build the W. N. R. R. from Asheville to Paint Rock at once, and without regard to consequences.

Mr. Carly's prejudices in favor of the South during the Civil War are said to have originated in the misleading stories told to him by slave-owners concerning their patriarchal Arcadia South. Mr. Conway relates that an American lady, whose son died while in the Northern Army, sent to Carlyle the memorial volume of the Harvard students who had fallen in the war, containing their letters, their biographies and an account of their thoughts and deeds during that great struggle for liberty. The old man read the book from first page to last page, and some time afterward, when that American lady came to see him in person, he grasped her hand, and even with tears said: "I have been mistaken."

A storm at sea caused the strange sight of hundreds of bushels of clams washed ashore in win-rows, at Newport Rhode Island. Carts, wagons, wheelbarrows and baskets carried to the beach and sent off loaded heavily with the bivalve. Millions of clams were washed ashore.

The General Assembly of North Carolina.

February 25.

SENATE.

The Senate met according to adjournment, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Petitions were offered as follows:

Richardson from certain citizens of Columbus county, asking the repeal of an act to protect fish in White Marsh during the spawning season. Feferred.

Scott, of New Hanover—To amend section 15, chapter 90, of Battle's Revisal. Referred.

Clark—Bill incorporating the bank of Craven. Referred.

Respass—Bill to incorporate the Salamander Fire Company of Washington, N. C.

Scott, of New Hanover—Bill to insure fair play to voters in the city of Wilmington.

Tucker—Bill to prohibit the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquor within the state. This bill was offered as a substitute for all preceding bill upon this subject. Ordered to be printed. Referred.

On motion of Scott, of New Hanover, House bill 303, Senate bill 311, was taken up and laid on the table.

Senate adjourned at 3 o'clock p m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Blaisdell—To provide for the sale of the state's interest in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and in the North Carolina Railroad, and in the Western North Carolina Railroad. Referred.

The bill for the New county of Durham failed to pass.

House bill for the removal of obstructions in the Cape Fear river for the passage of fish, was passed.

Senate bill to donate an acre of state land to the Shaw University for the purpose of erecting a colored medical college. Several gentlemen made remarks in favor of the bill, and Gentry opposed it, and called for the yeas and and nays, after which the bill passed by a vote of 77 to 2.

February 27.

SENATE.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Lieutenant Governor Robinson in the chair.

Petitions were offered as follows:

Jones—A petition from certain citizens of Onslow county relative to the appointment of a justice of the peace.

Respass—Bill to establish and define the boundary line between the lands of the Albemarle Swamp Land Company and the lands of adjacent holders.—Calendar.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a communication from the Governor relative to the exhibition to be held in New York in 1883, recommending that the state make arrangements to be properly represented there. Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Whitaker, Senate bill 401 was taken up, bill to incorporate the bank of Enfield. An amendment was proposed by the committee, making stockholders liable in twice the amount of their stock. This amendment was opposed by Mr. Whitaker as being an innovation in granting such charters in this state. The amendment was lost. The bill passed its second and third readings.

To add a justice of the peace in the counties of Beaufort, Sampson and An amendment was offered by Scott, of New Hanover, which provides that their justices of the peace be electen by the people. The amendment was lost. The yeas and nays were called upon passage of the bill and it passed its second reading. It passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 10, nays 12.

House bill 234, Senate bill 186 giving aid to the North Carolina Industrial Association. Explained by Richardson. Discussed in favor by Tucker. The bill failed to pass.

Senate bill 588, to consolidate and amend the acts relating to intoxicating liquors in or near Chapel Hill, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Williamson of Edgecombe, the bill appropriating $600 to the North Carolina Colored Industrial Association was reconsidered. Discussed in favor by Williamson, of Edgecombe. On his motion, it was made special order for Monday at 12 m.

Dortch offered a resolution that from and after to day no Senattor be allowed to spead more than fifteen minutes. Adopted.

On motion of Scott, of New Hanover, Senate bill —, relative to the sanitary regulations of certain cities of the state, was sent back to the House.

House bill 599, Senate bill 621, to authorize the commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax, passed its second reading—yeas 27, nays 1.

Senate bill 583 for the relief of the heirs at law of the late N. W. Woodfin. Explained by Mr. Davidson and passed its second and third readings.

House bill 461, Senate bill 576½, for the relief of the town of Fayetteville, and to enable it to compromise its debts An amendment was proposed bp Blue to strike out mayor and county commissioners and insert "the finance committee." Voted down.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 10.10 by Mr. Speaker Cooke.

The following petitions were then introduced:

For prohibition, by Dixon, from Greene.

Horney, two petitions for unqualified prohibition.

Sparrow—In regard to the appointment of magistrates.

Reports were submitted by the following: Tate for finance; Grainger for propositions and grievances; Rowland, for salaries and fees; Ellington, for corporations; Bowman, for prohibition, reported unfavorably on the bill to submit the question of proposition to the people.

Rowland—To reprint "The Woody Plants of North Carolina," by Dr. Curtis. Calendar.

Bowman, for the joint committee on prohibition, reported a bill to regulate the sale of liquors in this state. The bill was read at length, after which Bowman requested for the committee that the bill pass its second reading to-day and be made the special order for Monday at 12 m.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution of inquiry into the alleged forgery of the per diem of John Newell, from Bladen, was taken up and passed.

Bowman here moved to take up the bill regulating the sale of liquor in the state on its second reading. This motion provoked quite a debate, as most of the gentleman were not disposed to vote on a bill which they had not had time to look into or discuss.

Rowland moved that it be taken up at 8 p. m. this evening.

Bowman was willing to this, but wou'd rather meet it at once. At the suggestion of friends, however, he moved to make it the special order for Monday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Glenn, of Stokes, spoke vehemently in favor of considering the matter at 8 p. m. this evening. The bill was postponed till 1 p. m. on Monday.

SENATE.

February 28.

Senate met according to adjournment, Lieutenant-Governor Robinson in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Dr Marshall.

Petitions were offered as follows:

York—From 275 Democratic voters of Wilkes conty, praying the General Assembly not to pass a general prohibitory law.

Hapton—From fifty citizens of Mt. Airy, Surry county, asking for the prohibition of the sale of ardent spirits within five miles of of said town.

Hampton—From 174 citizens of Mt Airy against the passage of the above.

Eaves—Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with Governor of the State of South Carolina relative to running a fence along the boundary line between this State and South Carolina in certain counties. Calendar.

Pridgen—Bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a special tax. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the calendar was placed at the disposal of the chair.

Senate bill 492, to incorporate the Atlantic and French Broad Valley Railroad Company, passed its third reading—yeas 30, nays none.

House bill 519, Senate bill 531, reduce the limits of the town of Monroe, Union county, and other purposes passed third reading—yeas 30, nays none.

Senate bill 567, to incorporate the town of Jamestown, in Guilford county passed its third reading.

House bill 599, Senate 621, to authorize the commissioners of Columbus county to levy a special tax, passed its third reading—yeas 31, nays none.

House bill——to establish and organize the county of Durham. The bill was upon its third reading. It had been defeated upon its second reading, and the motion to reconsider had been taid on the table.

Resolution asking our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in obtaining an appropriation to clear out Little River.

The following bills passed second reading:

House bill 656, Senate bill 64½, incorporating the Clinton and Faison Railroad Company.

Bill incorporating the Danville, Nashville and Southwestern Railrtad Company.

House bill 911, Senate bill 678, chartering the Louisburg Railroad Company.

House bill 697, Senate bill 623, to enable Chatham county to build a court house.

[illegible] Auditor—yeas 21, nays 17.

On motion of Mr. Staples, the resolution in regard to North Carolina's participation in the Yorktown centennial was taken from the table and replaced on the calendar.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House was called to order by Speaker Cook at 10:05, and opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Marshall of this city.

Petitions and memorials being in order, Messrs Davis of Haywood, Davis of Madison, Weaver, White and Simpson introduced petitions on the subject of prohibition *pro* and *con*.

Mr. Green, of Craven—Againtt the passage of the bill incorporating the Newbern Board of Trade and Cotton and Grain Exchange

Bills and resolutions were introduced and disposed of as follows:

Smith—A resolution in relation to the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Calendar.

Hanner—resolution granting convict labor to the Danville and Haw River Railroad.

House bill to authorize the Treasurer to exchange the stock of the State in the Albemarle and Chesepeake Canal Company for the bonds of the State was taken up.

Blaisdell moved to indefinitely postpone.

Leak favored the exchange, as the bonds of the State were worth thirty three cents of the dollar, while the stock was only worth eight cents.

Blaisdell found some fault with the report of the company, stating that not more than seventy-five per cent. of the gross earnings had been reported, and that instead of eight cents the stock was worth 200 cents on the dollar. He was opposed to the exchange, it was too generous on the part of the company to be sound.

Thread from Wood.

The manufacture of thread from wood for crotchet and sewing purposes, has, it is said, recently been started at the Abby cotton mill, near the Norrkoping, in the middle of Sweden. The manufacture has arrived at such a state of perfection that it can produce, at a much lower price, thread that is of as quality as "Clark's, and has from this circumstance been called thread "a la Clark." It is wound in balls by machinery, either by hand or steam, which, with the labelling, take one minute, twelve seconds, and the balls are packed up in card board boxes, generally ten in a box. Plenty of orders from all parts of Sweden have come in but as the works are not yet in proper order there has hardly been time to complete them all. The production gives fair promise of success, and it is expected to be very important for home consumption.—*Nashua Gazette.*

Official Census Returns for North Carolina, by Counties.

Counties.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.*
Alamance	14,613	6,992	7,621	14,576	37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anson	18,000	8,715	9,285	17,972	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexander	8,355	4,026	4,329	8,350	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alleghany	5,486	2,761	2,925	5,484	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashe	14,436	7,278	7,158	14,406	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bladen	16,158	7,952	[illegible]	16,149	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	9,390	4,769	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	21,910	[illegible]	10,971	21,781	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burke	12,811	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaufort	17,474	8,700	8,874	17,429	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bertie	16,401	[illegible]	[illegible]	16,385	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caswell	17,825	8,950	8,875	17,818	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham	23,456	11,427	12,029	23,417	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cabarrus	14,964	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,936	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawba	14,946	7,154	7,792	14,905	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cherokee	8,182	3,991	4,191	8,177	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	14,439	7,215	7,224	14,418	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland	23,830	[illegible]	[illegible]	23,717	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caldwell	10,288	4,975	5,313	10,276	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden	6,274	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carteret	9,785	4,817	4,968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chowan	7,900	[illegible]	4,079	7,894	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	3,316	1,681	1,635	3,316	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	16,571	[illegible]	8,548	16,560	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craven	19,729	9,351	10,378	19,624	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Currituck	6,476	3,337	3,139	6,470	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson	20,333	9,995	10,338	20,308	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davie	11,007	5,306	5,701	11,002	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duplin	18,771	9,141	9,630	18,754	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dare	3,245	1,650	1,505	3,244	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edgecombe	26,179	13,125	13,054	26,135	44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forsythe	18,070	8,832	9,238	18,005	65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	20,829	10,296	10,533	20,820	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gates	8,897	4,277	4,620	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graham	2,335	1,156	1,179	2,332	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	10,034	4,918	5,116	10,028	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Granville	31,285	15,557	15,728	31,163	122	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guilford	23,584	11,320	12,264	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gaston	14,254	6,918	7,336	14,205	49	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax	30,300	15,211	15,089	30,240	60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harnett	10,862	5,360	5,502	10,837	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henderson	10,280	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,222	58	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haywood	10,271	5,095	5,176	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hertford	11,843	5,816	6,027	[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde	7,765	3,948	3,817	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iredell	22,672	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	7,343	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	7,493	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lincoln	11,061	5,342	5,719	11,051	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lenoir	15,344	7,506	7,838	[illegible]	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDowell	9,836	4,847	4,989	9,813	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macon	8,054	[illegible]	4,133	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison	12,810	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin	13,140	6,452	6,688	13,115	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell	9,435	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	34,180	[illegible]	17,151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	9,375	4,618	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moore	16,821	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Hanover	21,387	9,951	11,436	20,834	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Onslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pamlico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perquimons	9,478	4,686	4,792	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitt	21,790	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polk	5,063	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pasquotank	10,386	5,135	5,251	10,350	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pender	12,468	6,311	6,157	12,445	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutherford	15,198	[illegible]	7,964	15,184	14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Richmond	18,245	[illegible]	9,281	18,188	57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Robeson	23,882	11,840	12,042	23,834	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sampson	22,892	11,185	11,707	22,872	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanly	10,506	5,116	5,390	10,504	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surry	15,301	[illegible]	7,697	15,296	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swain	3,785	1,914	1,871	3,785	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transylvania	5,340	2,682	2,658	5,320	20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyrrell	4,545	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,541	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	18,056	[illegible]	9,117	18,041	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watauga	8,160	4,020	4,140	8,160	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	8,928	[illegible]	4,576	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilkes	19,181	9,091	10,090	19,175	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yadkin	12,421	[illegible]	[illegible]	12,420	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yancey	7,693	3,792	3,901	7,692	1	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Including, in Buncombe county, 11 Indians; in Cherokee county, 97 Indians and Half-breeds; in Mecklenburgh county, 12 Indians and Half-breeds; in Moore county, 4 Indians; in Pender county, 2 Indians; in Sampson county, [illegible] Indians and Half-breeds; in Ashe county, 3 Indians; in Caldwell county, 1 Indian; in Camden county, 12 Indians; in Carteret county, 1 Japanese; in Craven county, 1 Indian; in Graham county, 189 Indians; in Jackson county, 377 Indians and Half-breeds; in Macon county, 13 Indians; in Pitt county, 3 Indians and Half-breeds; in Rutherford county, 21 Indians; in Swain county, 441 Indians and Half-breeds.

STATE NEWS.

The Winston *Republican* says: A committee of nine has been appointed by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly to take into consideration the propriety of removing the political disabilities of W. W. Holden. This simple act of justice to Governor Holden is, in our judgment, much above the capacity of the present Legislature. Last summer, during the [illegible] convention at [illegible], the matter came up incidentally in that body, and we were gratified to find the matter favorably spoken of by every member af the convention, all of whom agreed it would be a worthy tribute to a deserving man.

The Statesville *Landmark* says: Fourteen persons left the depot at this place last Monday for Illinois, the most of them striking for Hillsboro, Montgomery county, or its vicinity, where resides a considerable number of North Carolinians. A good part of the crowd was composed of young men who have been living in Illinois for several years, and have been to their old homes on a visit.

The unreclaimable lands in Hyde county foot up 98,083, and other woodland 524,500 and the land in cultivation 100,667 acres. The agricultural products of the county amount to $528,183.

The University bill passed just (as it came from the House) by a vote 26 to 18. It gives to the University $5,000 without requiring that the institution shall receive any more free scholars, and it continues the present appropriation of $2,000 to the normal school at Chapel Hill and the colored normal school at Fayetteville. It also appropriates $4,000 for the support of other normal schools, for both the whites and the blacks, to be established at such points as the State board of education may select.

The subject of making paper from cotton stalks is under experiment. G. W. [illegible], of North Carolina, has shown samples of the paper, and he says the cotton stalk has from 15 to 20 per cent more fibre than the ground wood now used.

The Edenton Clarion says of the late fire in that place:

The alarm was first given by Col. [illegible], who occupied, as bed room, the upper part of [illegible] office, and from his statement and that of a number of others, first on the spot, the fire must have been the work of an incendiary, as it originated in a very narrow alley between the office of Dr. [illegible] and the store on the corner of Broad and King street. The flames were soon communicated to adjacent buildings, and spread rapidly northwardly, up Broad street, and eastwardly up King street, until about twenty buildings were destroyed.—While this terrible blow falls heavily upon our town in its impoverished condition, still it might have been much worse.

If all hearts were frank, just, and honest, the Major part of the virtues would be useless to us.

IRVING AND BOOTH.

COMING APPEARANCE OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAGEDIANS IN THE ALTERNATE CHARACTERS OF OTHELLO AND IAGO—LEAR HELD TO BE MR. BOOTH'S HIGHEST EFFORT.

(Via French Atlantic Cable to the Herald.)

LONDON, Feb. 26, 1881.

The announcement, which I have been able to verify, that Messrs. Booth and Irving will act together at the Lyceum in April, alternating the parts of Othello and Iago, is certainly the most unex[illegible] [illegible] the most satisfactory, announcement that could be made to London playgoers. As Othello Mr. Booth has not increased his London fame, nor was Mr. Irving's delineation of the character of the Moor a particularly happy one. He was picturesque in dress and movement, but the many fine points of his rendering scarcely counterbalanced his exaggerated gesticulations and unfortunate mannerisms. As Iago Mr. Booth has won unbounded praise from London critics and London society, while Mr. Irving, who earned some reputation in the provinces, has not yet been judged by a London audience. Miss Ellen Terry will be Desdemona. It is also possible that "Venice Preserved" will be given, with Messrs. Irving and Booth as Pierre and Jaffier and Miss Terry as Belvidere. Respecting Mr. Booth's performances of Lear the press continue their unanimous praise. The *Times* considers it his greatest intellectual success, and concludes:—"Would, indeed, that he were a resident of England, giving to the stage the valuable influence of his study and authority."

HUGO'S BIRTHDAY.

THE EIGHTIETH YEAR OF THE FRENCH POET USHERED IN WITH APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES—CROWDS FLOCKING TO PARIS TO TAKE PART IN THE FESTIVAL.

(Via French Atlantic Cable to the Herald.)

PARIS, Feb. 26, 1881.

The Victor Hugo festival may be said to have begun already. Excursionists from the provinces have been flocking to Paris all day. From morning till evening the poet has been beset by deputations eager to profit by the present unique opportunity of interviewing him. A delegation of the International Literary Association called on him this afternoon at his house in the Avenue d'Eylau and presented an address of congratulation. Victor Hugo returned thanks in a short speech. "I am much touched," said he, "by this tribute. In myself I am nothing, or, if I am anything, it is only because all my life long I have striven to do my duty. I thank you." Victor Hugo, by the bye, enters upon his eightieth year to-day, and it is not easy to understand why his eightieth birthday is to be celebrated to-morrow.

If you know of any Congressional votes being thrown out of the box, and not counted for Wm. P. Canaday, by poll-holders, send all the information and the number of votes thrown out to Col. O. H. Blocker, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6 1881.

Descent of Man.

Two French savants have for the last twelve months been keeping nine pigs in a state of habitual drunkenness, with a view to testing the effects of different kinds of alcoholic liquors; the Prefect of the Seine having kindly put some sties in the yard of the municipal slaughter-houses at the disposal of the savants, in order that they might conduct their interesting experiment at the smallest cost to themselves. Pigs were chosen for the experiment because of the close resemblance of their digestive apparatus to that of man. The pig who takes absinthe is first gay, then excitable, irritable, combative, and finally drowsy; the pig who has brandy mixed with his food is cheerful all through till he falls to sleep; the rum swilling pig becomes sad and somnolent almost at once; while the pig who takes gin conducts himself in eccentric ways; grunting, squealing, tilting his head against the sty door, and rising on his hind legs as if to sniff the wind. Dr. Decaisne, describing these experiments with intoxicated swine, remarks in the *France* that they are none the worse for their year's tipplin.

These experiments, taken in conjunction with the pig's well known personal peculiarites in feeding and his obstinate refusal to travel the correct path, go far to show that man was evolved from the hog rather than faom the monkey, as some have furnished.

The Philadelphia *North American*: The Republican outbreak in Norway, taken in connection with the avowed Republicans of the Radicals in England and Ireland and of the Radical opposition in Italy, must be considered pretty solid evidence of the rapid growth of hostility to monarchy in all parts of Europe under the influence o the amazing prosperity of America and France under Republican institutions.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC—(WHITE.)

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge 319, F & A M, meets 1st Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No 1 R A M, meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R and O M, meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K T, meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge 431, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

I. O. O. F.

Cape Fear Lodge No 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Orion Lodge No 7, meets every Wednesday evening.

Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Rebecca Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No 158, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p m

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cornelius Barnett Council No 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.

The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Stonewall Lodge No. 1, Meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 221, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

I. O. R. M.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their Hall on Princess between Front and Second streets.

MASONIC—(COLORED.)

Mt. Nebo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Giblem Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water sts.

Golden Lyre Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Reading! Recitations! Elocution!

100 CHOICE SELECTIONS

No. 18 NOW READY.

P. GARRETT & CO.

708 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Dec 12-tf

W. H. MOORE & CO.,

CORNER OF FRONT AND MULBERRY STREETS.

Keeps always on hand, the celebrated

"KEY STONE LINIMENT,"

at 25 cents per bottle.

Also, the world renown

"INDIAN POWDERS,"

celebrated for their remarkable cures.

Call at my STAND, FLAG SIGN, on Front Street.

All orders from other counties filled promptly.

jan 23 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons visiting Waccamaw Lake on excursions, would do well to call on Henry McDowell for pleasure boats and dinner. He is always on hand.

June 29 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSENTHAL'S

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

32 Market Street.

A Word of Advice to My Patrons.

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN ALL its Branches, and my arrangements enable me to recieve New Arrivals of Styles, of the Best Make, Weekly.

My Stock will tell in the Future as it has in the Past.

Call and examine before you purchase.

My School Shoes cannot be surpassed by any in the State.

Remember the new sign of the Show-Case.

Next week I will give you some of my Popular Prices; no time this week.

Respectfully,

C. ROSENTHAL,

32 Market St.

oct 19— Sign of the Show Case.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov 23—1

LANDRETHS'

1784 SEEDS are the BEST 1881

If not sold in your town, you can get them by mail. Drop us a Postal Card for Catalogue and Prices. The oldest and most extensive Seed Growers in the United States.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, PHILADA., PA.

Dec 12-ly

THE SORGO HAND BOOK

[illegible]

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.

[illegible] COOK SUGAR EVAPORATOR, VICTOR CANE MILL, [illegible]

mch 21 tf

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

apl 6-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system—which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Decline,
Lumbago,
Catarrh,
Nervous Complaints,
Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

Or Six Bottles for $5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVEYWHERE.

Dec 8—ly

RAILROADS.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, FEB. 13, 1881 trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

2.35 P. M., Fast Mail daily, makes through connections for Savannah. Stops only at Petersburg.

12.00 M., Through Mail daily connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Aiken (via Columbia), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Stops daily at Manchester and Chester, Half-Way, on signal. Pullman Sleepers between New York and Savannah on this train.

10.00 P. M. Special Norfolk Express, arranged especially to provice quick trains between Richmond and Norfolk, daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.

6:15 A. M., Through Freight Train Daily, except Sunday.

11.20 A. M. Freight trins daily except Sunday.

10:05 P. M., Through Mail daily for Weldon, Wilmington, Charleston and south. Stops at Chester, Half-Way, and Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Washington and Charleston.

LEAVE PETERSBURG, NORTH.

4:05 A. M., Fast Mail daily. Stops only at Chester.

6.00 A. M., Through Mail daily, connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, for all points North, East, and West. Stops at Manchester and Chester and Half-Way and at Drewry's Bluff on signal. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Washington.

9.30 A. M., Special Norfolk Express, daily. Stops at all stations.

3:10 P. M., Through Mail daily connecting with Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making close connection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester and Chester. Pullman Sleepers on this train between Savannah and New York.

7.25 A. M. Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

4:50 P. M., Freight daily, except Sunday. Stops at all stations.

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAINS leave Richmond at 9.00 A. M. Leave Petersburg at 4.30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE,
Superintendent.

A. POPE, G. P. & T. Agent.
jan 9 tf

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA. THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via. this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W R R,] daily at	6.50 a m and 8.10 p m
Leave Richmond	5 p m " 8.12 a m
Sunday excepted.	
Arrive at Washington at 9.25 p m and 1.19 p m, Sunday excepted.	
Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 p m and 3.05 p m, Sunday excepted.	
Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a m and 6 50 p m, Sunday excepted.	
Arrive at New York at 6.45 a m and 10.05 p m, Sunday excepted.	

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m. trains to New York, and on the 8.10 p m. trains to Washington.

C. A. TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt.
mch 21 tf

Wimington & Weldon Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resort's of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road via. Goldsboro, Weldon, Richmond or Petersburg, and also to Summer Resorts of upper South Carolina and Western North Carolina, via. Wilmington and Columbia.

For Tickets, Price Lists and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Wilson, Weldon, Tarboro and Goldsboro.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

June 6 tf

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 26th, 1880.

COMMENCING June 1st, 1880, Round Trip Tickets to the

Mineral Springs and Summer Resorts of Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina,

will be on sale at the Coupon Ticket offices of this Road.

For Tickets, Price Lists, and Time Cards containing all needful information, call on the undersigned, or Ticket Agents at Wilmington, Florence, Sumter or Columbia.

A. POPE,
General Passenger Agent.

june 6 tf

SUMNER LODGE, NO 48,

OF COLUMBIA, S. C.,

I. O. of G. S. and D. of S.,

Meets Monday evening of each week at 8 o'clock.

A. J. FORREST, P. S.

mch 7 tf

IMPORTANT TO AGENTS.—THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD.

By his personal friend, MAJOR BUNDY, Editor of N. Y. Mail, is the only edition to which Gen. Garfield has given personal attention or facts. Beautifully illustrated, printed and bound. "The best."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. "The neatest."—N. Y. Herald. "The most truthful and satisfactory."—N. Y. Tribune. Full length steel portrait by Hall from a picture taken expressly for this work. Active Agents Wanted. Liberal terms. Send $1.00 at once for complete outfit. A. S. BARNES & CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

aug 6 4w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after November 28th, 1880, at 4:15 p. m., Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	6.49 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	12:40 P. M
Leave Weldon at	3:40 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot at	9:55 P. M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, Daily—Nos. 43 North and 44 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	8:03 P M
Arrive at Weldon	1:12 A M
Leave Weldon	5:29 M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10:10 P M

Train No. 40 North will stop only at Rocky Point, Burgaw, South Washington, Magnolia, Mt. Olive, Goldsboro, Wilson, Rocky Mount, Enfield and Halifax.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

NIGHT PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 45 North and 42 South.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	4.15 P. M.
Arrive at Weldon at	4.15 A M
Leave Weldon daily, at	1 43 A M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at	8.20 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 6.30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 A. M. Returning leave Tarboro at 9.50 A. M. daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8.30 P. M.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 45 runs via Richmond and Washington, and makes close connection daily to Richmond, and daily except Saturday nights for all points north of Richmond.

Train No 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov 29 tf

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 28, 1880, at 3 45 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

DAY PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS Trains, Daily—Nos. 42 West and 43 East.

Leave Wilmington	8 40 A. M
Arrive at Florence	1.05 P. M
Leave Florence	3.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.43 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 47 West and 48 East.

Leave Wilmington	10.25 P. M
Leave Florence	3.01 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.10 A. M
Leave Columbia	10.00 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	2.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.20 A M

This Train stops only at Brinkley's, Whiteville, Flemington, Fair Bluff, Marion Florence, Timmonsville, Maysville, Sumter, Camden Junction and Eastern.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C. C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Separate Pullman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on trains 47 and 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

A. POPE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
nov29-tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 12, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after DEC. 12th instant, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	9.10 A. M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	8 10. P. M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.20 A. M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	5.20 P. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

PASSENGER, MAIL AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

No. 5.	Leave Wilmington at	[illegible] P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	[illegible] A. M
	" Charlotte at	[illegible] A. M
No. 6.	Leave Charlotte at	[illegible] P. M
	Arrive at Hamlet at	[illegible] A. M
	" Wilmington at	[illegible] A. M

No. 5 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 6 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 3.	Leave Charlotte	8.25 A. M
	Arrive at Shelby	12.20 P. M
No. 4.	Leave Shelby	[illegible]
	Arrive at Charlotte	[illegible]

Close connection at Hamlet to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte via. Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK YARD.

I HAVE a splendid tract of land, on the old Newbern Road, that contains the best LOT of CLAY in this part of the state.

Any one who would like to start a brick yard, will please [illegible] see me.

Bricks are always in demand, and at good prices in this city.

dec 7 tf W. P. CANADAY.

DR. A. G. OLIN

Private Hospital, 203 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. A Specialty, all Private, Chronic and Female Diseases. Consultation free. Ladies and Gentlemen, send one dollar for samples of best rubber goods, and valuable information by express. Reliable Female Pills, $2 per box. Private home and nurse for Ladies during confinement.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. Mysteries of Nature, Physiology of Marriage, Organs of Generation, Diseases of Youth and Manhood; a wealth of choice and valuable information, of interest to both sexes. Nothing offensive to good taste and refinement. Information never before published. No family should be without it. Address, Dr. A. G. OLIN, 203 Clark St.

dec 1—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP

HOUSES AND LOTS

OR

BUILDING LOTS

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to W. P. CANADAY.

D. M. DART.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

CAN STILL BE FOUND AT HIS OLD stand, Journal Building, Princess street; where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, cheaper than ever before offered to the public. Has constantly on hand

Bath Tubs,

Water Closets,

Wash-stands,

Pumps of all descriptions,

Drain Pipes,

Gas Pipes,

Gas Fixtures, &c., &c.

Personal attention given to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

december 21 tf

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO. Portland, Maine.

aug 19—1y

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to news, politics, literature, &c.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

HAS BY FAR THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE PEE DEE COUNTRY.

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year	$1 50
One copy six months	[illegible]
One copy three months	[illegible]

W. M. TERRY.

CONSUMPTION

CURED. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

GROCERIES, &C.

A full stock always on hand, consisting in part of

Butter, Cheese and
Hams, S. C. canvas
Meats, Smoked and D. S.
Mackerel,
Flour, all grades,
Meal, water-ground
Potatoes, Northern I
Cider,
Sugar, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, A's and Yellows,
Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio, all grades,
Molasses and Syrups,
Tobacco, chewing and smoking, all grades,
Nails,
Appollinaris Mineral Water, fresh arrival,
Sea-foam, Sterling, Patapsco, and other brands of Baking Powders,
Soaps, laundry and toilet,
Starch, &c., &c.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Southeast cor. Front and Dock Sts.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

aug 15 tf

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 3, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, Jewelry and Chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attend to.

apl 11 1y.

OLD AND RELIABLE.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR is a Standard Family Remedy for diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.—It is Purely Vegetable,—It never Debilitates—It is Cathartic and Tonic. TRY IT.

SANFORD'S

To Have Good Health, the Liver must be kept in order. Its unhealthy action causes Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Headache, Bowel Complaints, Seasickness, and other Disorders.

LIVER

The Liver is the seat of malarial diseases. The Liver Invigorator protects the system from Miasmatic Influences. It Purifies the Blood, Regulates the Bowels, Assists Digestion, and Strengthens the System.

INVIGORATOR

The Liver Invigorator has been used in my practice and by the public, for more than 35 years, with unprecedented results.

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ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

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B. D. MORILL,

Undertaker, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker.

On Second Between Princess and Chestnut Streets,

WILL FURNISH COFFINS, CASKETS, with attendance, at the very shortest notice.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Orders for Carpenter and Cabinet Work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Work as low as any in the city.

dec 7-tf

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO.

august 19-1y Portland, Maine

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jan 22 6m

WANTED A LIMITED number of active, energetic canvassers to engage in a pleasant and profitable business. Good men will find this a rare chance

TO MAKE MONEY.

Such will please answer this advertisement by letter, enclosing stamp for reply, stating what business they have been engaged in. None but those who mean business need apply.

Address FINLEY, HARVEY & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible]

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 6 1881.

"The Black Venus," by Adolphe Belot, is one of the most remarkable works of the present day. It is altogether unlike any other ever published and occupies a place in literature peculiar to itself. In it M. Belot takes his readers to equatorial Africa, and introduces them to strange people and still stranger customs. Startling scenes and incidents follow each other in rapid succession, and the wonderful book may be appropriately described as a series of exceptionally attractive and novel surprises. A new world is exposed to the eye in its pages, with rank tropical vegetation and innumerable hosts of wild and terrible animals. The Nile is described in a notably vivid and interesting fashion, with its colossal hippopotami and armies of crocodiles, and a glimpse is given of the horrors of the slave trade. "The Black Venus" has been translated and adapted by George D. Cox, in the most faithful and effective manner, and has been dramatised and brought out in spectacular form, and will be given in all the principal theatres of the United States. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 75 cents.

POSTOFFICE NEWS.—The Postmaster General has issued an order under date of February 21, 1881, which revokes section No. 232 of the postal regulations. Under this section it was permitted to send all printed commercial paper filled out in writing, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds, bills of lading, invoices, and the various documents of insurance companies, etc., at third class rates. Under the new order all partially written matter must be prepaid at the regular letter rate of three cents for each half ounce. The following exceptions to to the rule are made: Corrected proof sheets and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Date and name of the addressee and of the sender of circulars, and the correction of mere typographical errors therein. Upon third class matter, or upon the wrapper inclosing the same, the sender may write his own name and address with the word "from" above and preceding the same, and in either case may make simple marks, intended to designate a word or passage of the the text to which it is desired to call attention.—There may be placed upon the cover or blank leaves of any book, or of any printed matter of third class, a manuscript dedication or inscription, but it must be confined to a simple address or consignment as a mark of respect, and it must not partake of the nature of personal correspondence. Upon fourth class matter the sender may write his own name and address, preceded by the word "from" and also the number and names of the articles inclosed. He may also mark the article for identification.

If you know of any Democrat who voted, but was not entitled to do so send his name and the name of the poll-holders, to Col. O. H. Blocker, Wilminton, N. C.

Colonel Higginson not long ago introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature a permissive, not compulsory bill legalizing military drill in the public schools. Mr. Wendell Phillips wrote a letter, in which he says that the innovation is harmful and unchristian, and that the training of a boy for military service and inoculating him with military tastes and longings is very gravely objectionable to a large class of thinking men. It may be less harmful than Mr. Phillips thinks; certainly the exercise is good for youthful bodies, and it is a recreation which works off excessive animal spirits in an innocent and honest way. It moreover, promotes a habit of quick obedience and an erect and manly carriage; and it costs only a trifle.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR

Method of Calling the Next Republican National Convention.

The following circular was issued by the Republican National Committee on October 8, 1880:

By Rule 10 of the Convention of June, 1880, it is provided that the Republican National Committee "shall, within the next twelve months, prescribe methods or rules for the selection of delegates to the National Convention to be held in 1884, announce the same to the country, and issue a call for that convention in conformity therewith, provided that such methods or rules shall include and secure to the several congressional districts in the United States the right to elect their own delegates to the National Convention." Preliminary to carrying into effect the foregoing rule, the National Committee, on July 1, 1880, adopted the following:

Resolved, That in order to aid this committee in carrying out the instructions of the National Convention, to prescribe and announce within one year, the methods or rules for electing delegates to the next National Convention, request is hereby made for the transmission to the committee of plans and suggestions on the subject from any person, prior to October 15, 1880.

At a subsequent meeting the time for such transmission was extended to February 1, 1881, and it was also voted that a full meeting of the committee should be called to consider the subject some time in March, 1881.

Request is hereby made of the Republicans to whom this circular is sent, and of all others, to forward any plans or suggestions they may desire to make to the officers of the committee, before February 1, 1881.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Chairman,
S. W. DORSEY, Secretary,
GEO. W. HOOKER, Assistant Secretary.

The following plans had been previously submitted at the meeting of July 1, 1880:

PLAN OF MR. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Republican National Convention of 1884 shall consist of four delegates at large from each state and two delegates from each congressional district, all to be chosen at popular conventions in such manner as the Republicans of each state may determine; provided the delegates from each congressional district shall be the choice of the Republicans of that district. The conventions within the states for the election of delegates to the National Convention shall be held at least one month before the time for the meeting of the National Convention. Notices of contests may be given to the National Committee, accompanied by full printed statements of the grounds of contest, which shall also be made public, and preference in the order of hearing and determining contests shall be given by the convention according to the dates of the reception of such notices and statements by the National Committee.

PLAN OF MR. JOHN A. MARTIN, OF KANSAS.

That the Republican National Convention for 1884 shall be composed as follows: First. Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large. Second. Each Congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate. Third. In addition to delegates at large, each state shall be entitled to representation in proportion to its Republican vote; that is, one delegate for every 12,000 Republican votes polled for President in 1880, or fraction of over one-half that number.

The meeting of the National Committee has been called at Washington, March 5th, 1880, and Messrs. William E. Chandler, Edward McPherson, and George C. Gorham have been designated as a committee to receive all suggestions that may be made and to prepare and submit a plan at that meeting. The renewed attention of all Republicans is called to this important question, and they are requested to communicate their views at any time before March 1. Editors of Republican papers are requested to publish the circular and plans and to discuss the subject editorially.

Communications may be addressed to either of the Committee at Washington, D. C. tm 5.

A PAYING OCCUPATION.

The approach of the long winter evenings calls attention to the matter of a lamp, for without a good light half the pleasure or profit is taken from reading or study. Coal oil is now in general use for illuminating purposes outside of cities or large towns where coal gas is used, and when a proper lamp is used it is the best substitute for sunlight yet discovered. The principle or plan upon which the Student Lamp is constructed may be said to be the best in use, but the lamp itself has always had several objectionable features which we are glad to see are being done away with in the new aspirant for favor called the "HOME LAMP," manufactured by the Home Lamp Co. of Cincinnati. The great objection to most other lamps is their liability to be upset, the trouble to keep them in order, and the poor light given by them. The New Home Lamp is Nickel Plated, and almost a *fac-simile* of the Student Lamp; it has a handsome ornamented clamp by means of which the lamp can be at once easily adjusted in any position upon the center table, piano, music rest, sewing machine, desk, or by means of a handsome bracket, which goes with the lamp, can be placed upon the wall, and in whatever position it is placed it is absolutely safe. This is the great feature of excellence, but the New Home Lamp combines also the patent argand burner, a filling indicator and match box. No lamp has ever before been received with such universal favor or received such strong recommendations from the leading journals of Cincinnati. It is also endorsed by such men as the mayor and postmaster, several insurance presidents and express agents of that city as the safest, most convenient and best lamp made. The Company desires agents in this locality, and any smart lady or gentleman can make a handsome income during the next six months by canvassing for its sale. There is hardly a dozen families in this county who will not want one, and its price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all. For further information address, Home Lamp Co., Cincinnati, O., mentioning our paper and they will give you full particulars pan exclusive territory to canvass in.

jan 28-18t.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

Feb. 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 42½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price; closing quiet at 42@42½ cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls. Good Strained at $1 40, 100 do. E. No. 2 at $1 50 and 100 do H No. 1 at $1 70 per bbl.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market firm at was quiet $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 for Soft, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market continues weak, with sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	10 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	386 bales.
Spirits Turpentine,	175 casks.
Rosin,	1410 bbls.
Tar,	375 "
Crude turpentine.	283 "

Feb. 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was firm at 42½ cents, per gallon, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN-The market was at firm $1 37½ for Strained and firm at $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—Market was firm at $1 50 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 for Soft, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market continues sales reported of 50 bales low grades 9¾ cents and 50 do on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotationshere.

Ordinary,	7½	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	"	"
S. Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling	10 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"
Good Middling	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	188 bales
Spirits Turpentine	50 casks
Rosin,	122 bbls
Tar,	553 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	353 bbls

March 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was nominally unchanged, the last sales being at 40 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales offered. Also sales of 250 bbls E No. 2 at $1 50 per bbl.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1 65 for Hard and $2 65 for Soft, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with small sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the quotations of the dayhere:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary,	8½	"	"
Strict G. Ordinary	—	"	"
Low Middling,	10 7-16	"	"
Middling	11	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	211 bales
Spirits turpentine,	210 casks
Rosin,	1642 bbls
Tar,	447 "
Crude turpentine	159 "

March 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 41 cents per gallon with sales of 280 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN—.The market was quiet and steady $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained with sales 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR—The market firm at $1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was firm, with at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 for Soft, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady with sales reported of 30 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7½	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary	8½	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	10 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"
Good Middling,	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	248 bales
Spirits turpentine	188 casks
Rosin	620 bbls
Tar,	160 bbls
Crude turpentine	80 bbls

March 3.

SPIRITS TURPETINNE.—The market opened firm at 41 cents per gallon, bib, with sales later of 300 at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at $1 37½ for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained, with sales of 500 bbls Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market was opened firm at $1 50 per bbl, of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market firm, at $1 65 for Hard, and $2 65 for Soft, with sales a quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with sales reported of 30 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Middling, The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary,	7½	cents ℔	lb
Good Ordinary,	8	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	10 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	286 bales
Spirits Turpentine	155 casks
Rosin,	998 bbls
Tar,	874 bbls
Crude Turpentine	134 bbls

March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened strong at 41 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 500 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market was firm at $1 35 for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained with sales reported at quotations. Also 100 bbls fine rosin at $1 75 for H, No 1 $2 00 for I Extra No. 1, $2 25.

TAR—The market was steady at $2 00 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, with sales reported at $1 80 for Hard, and $3 00 per bbl for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was quiet, with sales reported of 100 bales on a basis of 11 cents per lb for Midling. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordnary,	7½	cts ℔	lb
Good Ordinary	8½	"	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	—	"	"
Low Middling,	10 7-16	"	"
Middling,	11	"	"
Good Middling.	—	"	"

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	280 bales
Spirits Turpentine,	163 casks
Rosin,	1488 bbls
Tar,	835 bbls
Crude Turpentine.	373 bbls

ADVERTISEMENTS. *ADVERTISEMENTS.*

DR. HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA IRON TONIC.

1y

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MEDICINE CHEST IN ITSELF
PAIN KILLER
A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.
THE OLDEST BEST & MOST WIDELY KNOWN FAMILY MEDICINE.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE,

Is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DIPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CRAMPS, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.
Proprietors.

ap 25 1y

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Gen'l Freight and Pass'r Ag't. jan 30-6t

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U[illegible] money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine.

[illegible]

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Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all may concer[n] [illegible] vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described will be prosecuted under a recent act of the U. S Congress.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,
[illegible] NEW YORK.

PROSPECTUS.

THE

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It reaches all classes of the people,

WHITE and COLORED.

It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN, regardless of

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WILMINGTON, N.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 2[illegible], 18[illegible]

Schedule of Trains, to take Effect on Feb. 20, 1880.

GOING SOUTH

Boston and Savannah Fast Mail leaves Petersburg daily at .... 4:52 pm (Stops only at Belfield.)
Arrive at Weldon .... 6:20 p m
New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at .... 1:30 p m
Arrives at Weldon at .... [illegible]
Southern Express leaves Petersburg daily, at .... 11:50 p m
Arrive at Weldon at .... 1:55 a m

FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily (except Sunday) at .... [illegible]
Arrives at Weldon at .... [illegible]
Local Freight—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Leave Petersburg at .... [illegible]
Arrive at Weldon at .... 11 35 a m

GOING NORTH.

Boston and Savannah Fast Mail leave Weldon daily at .... 1:10 a m (Stop only at Stony Creek.)
Arrive at Petersburg at .... [illegible]
New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at .... 1:00 p m
Arrives at Petersburg at .... 3:25 p m
Southern Express leaves Weldon daily, at .... 4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at .... 6:30 a m

THROUGH FREIGHT.

Leave Weldon, daily, except Monday, at .... 4:10 a m
Arrive at Petersburg, at .... 9:45 a m
Local Freight—Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Leave Weldon at .... [illegible]
Arrive at Petersburg at .... [illegible]

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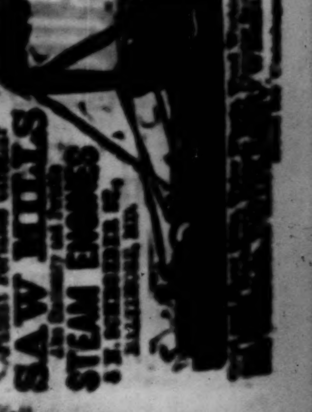

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